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PLATFORM OF THE OPPOSITION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE OPPOSITION PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN THEIR CONVENTION HELD IN RALEIGH THE 22ND AND 23RD OF FEBRUARY, 1860.

"*Whereas*, The present Democratic party, having been in power, for several years, and having abused the trust confided in it, this Convention believes that the time has come when every patriotic citizen should take prompt and efficient action towards a sound and thorough reformation in public affairs.

The party in power is responsible for the present deplorable condition of the country. At the expiration of the term of Millard Fillmore, it was with an overflowing treasury, peaceful and prosperous at home, and regarded with respect and confidence abroad. It is now with a bankrupt treasury, divided by internal dissensions, disgraced by exposed corruptions, and watched by foreign nations with jealousy and distrust.

To the practices of those who have controlled the government, in the intervening period, the people must look for the source of these misfortunes."

Under the prestige of a name, they have violated the fundamental doctrines and distinctive principles which they were pledged to support. Instead of "economy in the public expenditures," they have increased the expenses of the government from fifty to over eighty millions of dollars a year, supporting the treasury, in time of peace, by repeated loans by the issue of treasury notes.

Instead of "State Rights," they have put forth the arm of the general government to control State elections, employing the corrupting power of Executive patronage and encouraging lawlessness and fraud.

Instead of "strict construction of the Constitution," they have made the most extraordinary and alarming propositions to place unusual and dangerous powers in the hands of the Executive—that millions might be at his disposal—that the army and navy might be so far at his command as to give him virtually the war-making power—demands which, if acceded to, would endanger the liberties of the people and, sooner or later, become subversive of the institutions under which we live.

They have practiced bold and unblushing corruption in the various departments of the government, and have encumbered the mails with one sided and exciting publications, to turn public attention from their conduct, and mislead the people into the support of their schemes, for the purpose of prolonging their party ascendency and perpetuating their power

To the same end they have welcomed into their power and taken under their especial protection agitators and disturbers of the public peace, in every section and of every shade of political faith, regardless alike of the demands of justice and the safety of the republic. They have encouraged foreign emigration without reference to character or class—and when landed on our shores, they have openly courted foreign refugees, criminals and paupers and marshalled them into their party ranks to be conducted to the ballot box contrary to the laws of the land, to stifle the voice of American citizens and rob them of their dearest birthright.

To carry elections they have let out the contracts of the government to influential favorites, at exorbitant rates, left the laws unexecuted, paralyzed the arm of public justice and countenanced force and fraud.

They have checked the developement of the national resources and made us dependent on foreign nations for the most common articles of consumption, until financial and commercial distress is reported from every quarter.

They have kept up a systematic agitation of the dangerous and exciting question of slavery, adopting deceptive and double-meaning platforms on the subject, and by the operation of an adroit political machinery, have aroused popular excitement, whenever their purposes might require it, upon false and designed issues, and have then practiced upon the fears of the people to betray their principles and interest.

They have annulled long established compromises between the conflicting interests of different sections, broken down the great landmarks of policy erected by our fathers, and left the public councils blundering in darkness and uncertainty.

By urging sectionalism on the South they fostered sectionalism in the North, until they have built up a powerful Northern party, which they have not scrupled to encourage by accusing some of the best and purest among Southern men of affiliation with its views and purposes.

They have converted the halls of the national Congress into a theatre for the contest of the gladiators of faction, seeking to take the control of political affairs from the conservative masses, and to place it in the keeping of an oligarchy of mercenary office seekers, who, however the feelings of the people may revolt, demand obedience to the martial law of their party discipline.

In North Carolina they have attempted to make their party creed a part of the teaching of youth, by electing partisan Trustees of our University, and by secret caucuses, excluding from participation in the management of the institution, all whose subserviency to the behests of party could in any wise be doubted: Therefore,

Resolved, That against such practices and such organizations, a free people, jealous of liberty, ought to raise the voice of condemnation and the stout arm of determined resistance; and that conservative citizens in every section of the State, who love their country better than party, acknowledging no allegiance but to the constitution and the laws, should rally under the honored flag of the Union, and unite for the preservation of the cherished institutions of liberty, pledging themselves to carry out the following platform of political principles.

1. There should be an honest and faithful administration of the general government, separating its appointments and contracts from political bribery, and arresting the present profligacy and corruption.

2 The control of the Senate over the treaty-making power of the President ought to be ever carefully preserved by that body as well in substance as in form, and the public treasure and the war power of the government, ought with the just jealousy of a free people to be kept in the hands of Congress.

3. The appointments to office should be of faithful and efficient men, and not of mere partisans who, for years past, have occupied some of the most prominent stations, to the dishonor of the nation and the imminent danger of our cherished institutions.

4. The rights of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, should be protected from aggression, and the national honor preserved, by fulfilling all our obligations to other governments, and by demanding and enforcing a fulfillment of theirs to us

5. New States should be admitted into the Union without regard to the establishment or rejection of slavery into their constitutions

6. The present laws of Congress on the subject of slavery should be adhered to—and all further agitation of the question withdrawn from the arena of national politics, and the whole subject left to the uninterrupted control of the people among whom it exists,

7 Feeling of fraternity and good neighborhood should be encouraged among the States, and the aggressions of one upon another should be repressed and punished. That notwithstanding the recent outrage in the invasion of a neigboring State by a band of fanatics, with the intent to excite a servile insurrection, and the delinquencies of certain Northern States, in not fulfilling the covenants of the Federal Constitution, in relation to the institution of slavery in the Southern States, we still regard "the preservation of the General Government in all its constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," and that we do not acquiesce in the necessity for a dissolution of the Union as a remedy for grievances now existing, or that in our belief are likely to occur.

8. That we yield to no portion of our fellow citizens in our determination to maintain our common rights in slave property, and this can be better effected within the Union than by its destruction. When aggressions upon these rights are committed within our own borders, the remedy is in our own hands; and the noble example of Virginia in the recent execution of justice upon the invaders of her soil, will, we trust, render far distant the day which shall witness another such expedition for assassination, insurrection and treason. When the perpetrators of injury do not venture within our limits, as in cases of seducing and aiding escapes, transmitting incendiary publications and refusing and resisting the capture and restoration of fugitives, the remedies in practice are not so effectual as we could wish, and in good faith have a right to demand; but it is difficult to perceive how they would be made more so by converting the present frontier of Free States into a foreign frontier, by surrendering the right to redress for injuries of this nature in the Courts of the United States, the power to demand the surrender of fugitives from justice by the Governors of States, and the right to the capture and return of fugitive slaves, with all the force and at the expense of the United States.

9. That in our opinion much relief may be obtained against such injuries by a revision of the police laws of the Southern States, and that whenever these frontier States shall find annoyances to their proper enjoyment of this species of property calling for redress by force, we shall be ready to hearken to their voice, and to make their cause our own.

10. That in States which have violated the Federal Constitution by statutes designed to nullify the laws of the United States for the arrest and return to their owners of fugitive slaves, the Federal law should be maintained by the vigorous punishment of all persons guilty of this violation, such State laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

11. That we reaffirm our long cherished opinions in favor of the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds, among all the States of the Union as more than ever desirable as a relief to the people of this State against the present burdens of taxation.

12 The internal improvements of North Carolina should be fostered and prosecuted as rapidly as the resources and financial conditon of the State will permit, without burdening the people with taxation or injuring the public credit.

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

2. That the proscriptive policy of the Democratic party of this State in excluding from the judicial office, as well as from all places of honor and trust, all who do not subscribe to the behests of party meets our decided condemnation.

3. That an executive committee of eight persons, one from each Congressional District, be appointed by this Convention to confer with our friends throughout the State and Union as to the best mode of carrying out the objects of this Convention.

Popular Tales.

THE CABIN BOY.

On my way across the Sound I fell in with two old sea captains—John Streeter and Asa Morton—with whom I had some slight acquaintance. Capt. Streeter was about three score, and had followed the sea during most of his life. Morton was considerably younger, but still a seaman of much experience. The subject of the abolition of flogging in our navy came up in course of conversation, and Capt. Morton expressed himself very decidedly in favor of time honored institutions, the cat-o'nine-tails.

"I am not prepared to say," remarked Capt. Streeter, in reply, "that the condition of our man-o'-wars-men will be in every case benefitted by the abolition of flogging, though I am sure that it might be so. I mean of course, for such offences as are usually punished on ship."

"For my part," returned Morton, "I shouldn't care to take command of a ship if the power punishing refractory seamen as I thought proper were taken from me."

"Well," said Capt. Streeter, "I used to think just so. In fact, there were but few masters more passionate or severe than I was. Men used to run away from me, and on more than one occasion my life has been in danger from violence of men I have abused. I used the cat and the rope's end almost as freely as I used my tongue; and I used to wonder how it happened that I always had the luck to get such bad men.

When I was about forty years of age I took command of the ship Patriarch. She was an old craft, and had seen full as much service as she was capable of seeing with safety. But her owners were willing to trust a valuable cargo in her, so I wouldn't refuse to go myself. We were bound for Liverpool, and nothing happened until about the eighth day out, when we ran foul of a small iceberg. It was early in the morning, before sunrise, and not above five or six feet of ice was above water, it having nearly all melted in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. I did not think we had sustained much injury for the shock was slight but I was very angry and gave the look-out a severe punishment, without stopping to enquire whether he could have seen the berg in time to escape it.

My cabin boy was named Jack Withers. He was fourteen years of age, and this was his first voyage. I had taken him from a widowed mother, and had promised her that I would see him well treated—that was, if he behaved himself. He was a bright, quick, intelligent lad, but I soon made myself believe that he had an awful disposition. I fancied that he was the most stubborn piece of humanity I had ever come across. I made up my mind he had never been properly governed, and resolved to break him in. I told him I'd curb his temper before I had done with him. In reply he told me that I might kill him if I liked; and I flogged him with the mizzen-top-gallant halliards till he could hardly stand.—I asked him if he got enough, and he told me I might flog him more if I wished it.—I felt a strong inclination to throw the boy overboard, but at the moment he staggered back against the mizzen mast from absolute weakness, and I left him to himself.—When I reasoned calmly about the boy's disposition, I was forced to acknowledge that he was one of the smartest and most faithful lads I had ever seen. When I asked him to do anything he would be off like a rocket; but when I roughly ordered him to do anything, then came the disposition with which I found fault.

One day when it was very near noon, I spoke to him and told him to go down below and bring up my quadrant. He was looking over the quarter rail, and I knew he did not hear me, and the next time I spoke I ripped out an oath, and intimated if he didn't move I'd help him.

"I didn't hear ye" he said, with an independent tone.

"No words," said I.

"I s'pose I can speak," he retorted, moving slowly towards the companion way.

His looks, words, and the slow, careless manner in which he moved, fired me in a moment, and I grasped him by the collar.

"Speak to me again like that, and I'll flog you within an inch of your life," said I.

"You can flog away," he replied, as firm and undaunted as a rock.

And I did flog him. I caught up the end of a rope, and beat him until my arm fairly ached; but he never even winced.

"How's that," said I.

"There is a little more life in me, you'd better flog it out," was the reply.

And I did flog him again. I beat him until he sank from my hand against the rail; and then I sent one of the men for my quadrant.

When it came and I had adjusted it for my observation, I found that the sun was already past the meridian, and that I was too late.

This added fuel to the fire of my madness, and quickly seizing the lad by the collar, I led him to the main hatchway, and had the hatch taken off. I then thrust him down it and swore I would keep him there until his stubbornness had broken. The hatch was then put on, and I went into the the cabin. I suffered a good deal that afternoon, not with my conscience for what I had done, but with my temper at the boy's good bitterness. But it made me more determined than ever that I could not conquer that boy—that I could not break down his cool, stern opposition. "But I will do it," thought I to myself, "by the heavens above me, I'll starve him into it, or he shall die under the operation."

After supper I went to the hatch-way and called out to him, but he returned me no answer. So I closed the hatch and went away. At ten o'clock I called again, and I got no answer. I might have tho't that the flogging had taken away his senses, had not some of the men assured me that they had heard him not an hour before talking to himself. I did not trouble him again until morning. After breakfast I went to the hatch-way and called out to him once more. I heard nothing from him, nor could I see him—I had not seen him since I put him down there. I called out several times but he would make no reply—and yet the same men told me that they had heard him talking that very morning. He seemed to be calling on them for help, but he would not ask for me. I meant to break him into it. "He'll beg before he'll starve," I thought, and so determined to let him stay there. I suppose he had crawled forward to the bulk head, in order to make the sailors hear him. Some of the men asked leave to go down and look for him, but I refused. I threatened to punish the first man that dared to go down.

At noon I went again, and as he did not answer me this time, I resolved that he should come to the hatch-way, and ask for me ere I went any more. The day passed away, and when evening came again I began to be startled. I thought of the many good qualities the boy had, and of his widowed mother. He had been in the hold 36 hours, and all of forty without food or drink. He was too weak now to cry out. It was hard for me to give up, but if he had died from absolute starvation it might go harder with me still. So at length I made up my mind to go and see him. It was not quite sundown when I had the hatch taken off, and I jumped down from the boxes alone.

A little way forward I saw a space where Jack might have easily gone down, and to that point I easily crawled on my hands and knees. I called out there but could get no answer. A short distance farther was a space, which I had entirely forgotten, but now remembered had been left open on account of a break in the flooring of the hold, which would have let everything that might have been stowed there rest directly upon the thin planking of the ship.

To this place I made my way, and looked down. I heard the splashing of water, and thought I could detect a sound like the incoming of a tiny jet or stream. At first I could see nothing, but as soon as I became used to the dim light, I could distinguish the faint outline of the boy, at some distance below me. He seemed to be sitting on the broken floor, with his feet stretched out against the cask. I called out to him, and thought he looked up.

"Jack, are you there?"

And he answered me in a faint weary tone:

"Yes, help me! For heaven's sake help me! Bring men, and bring a lantern, the ship has sprung a leak!"

I hesitated, and he added in a more hurried tone—

"Make haste—I will try and hold it until you come back."

I waited to hear no more, but hurried on deck as soon as possible, and returned with a lantern and three men. I leaped down beside the boy, and could scarcely believe the evidence of my own sense. Three of the timbers were completely worm eaten to the heart, one of the outer planks had been broken and would burst any moment the boy might leave it, whose feet were braced against the cask before him. Half-a-dozen little jets of water were streaming in about him, and he was wet to the skin. I saw that the plank must burst the moment the strain was removed from it, so I made my men brace themslves against it before I lifted him up. Other men were called down with planks, and spikes, and adzes, and with much care and trouble, we finally succeeded in stopping the leak, and averting the danger. The plank which had been stove in was six feet long by 8 inches wide, and would have let in a stream of water of that capacity. It would have been beyond our reach long ere we could have discovered it, and would have sunk us in a very short time. I knew it must be where the iceberg struck us.

Jack Withers was taken to the cabin; there he managed to tell his story. Shortly after I put him in the hole he crawled forward, and when he became used to the glimmer that came through the deadlights, looked about for a snug place in which to lie, for his limbs were sore. He went to sleep, and when he awoke he heard a faint sound like water streaming through a small hole. He went to the open place in the cargo, and looked down, and he was sure that he saw a small jet of water springing up from the ship's bottom.

He leaped down, and in a few minutes found that the timbers had wholly given away, and that the water without was pressing it inward. He had sense enough to see that if it gained an inch more it must all go, and the ship be lost, and perhaps all hands perish. [illegible] opened [illegible] and [illegible] against the weak [illegible] called for help. But he was so far away, so low down, with such a dense mass of cargo about him that his voice scarcely reached other ears than his own. Some of the men heard him but thought he was talking to himself.

And there he sat, with his feet braced for four and-twenty dreary hours, with the water spurting in tiny streams all over him, drenching him to the skin. He thought several times of going to the hatching and calling for help; but he knew that the broken plank would be forced in if he left it, for he felt it heave beneath him. His strength was failing him—his limbs were racked with pain—but he would not give up. I asked him if he would not have given up if I had not come as I did. He answered that he could not have done it while he had life in him. He said he thought not of himself—he was ready to die—but he would save the rest if he could—and he had saved us all from a watery grave.

That boy lay sick almost unto death; but I nursed him with my own hands—nursed him through his delerium; and when his reason returned and he could sit up and talk, I bowed myself before him, and humbly asked his pardon for all the wrong I had done him. He threw his arms about my neck and told me if I would be good to him, he would never give me cause for offence; and added as he sat up again—"I am no coward—I couldn't be a dog."

From that hour I never forgot those words: and from that hour I never struck a blow on board my ship. I make men feel that they are men—that I so regarded them, and that I wish to make them as [illegible] have not failed to gain their respect and confidence. I gave no undue license, but make my crew feel that they have a friend and a superior in the same person. For nine years I sailed in three different ships, with the same crew. A man couldn't be hired to leave me save for an officer's berth.

And Jack Withers remained with me 13 years. He was my cabin boy; one of the fore-most hands; my second mate; and the last he sailed with me refused the command of a new barque because he would not be separated from me. But he is a captain now, and of the best this country ever afforded. Such gentlemen, is my experience in government and discipline on shipboard.

Political.

Letter of Hon. Wm. C. Rives.

An able and patriotic letter from the pen of the Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, treating of the character of the present crisis in the condition of the country, has been recently published in the Richmond Whig. The following extracts from it are of special interest at the present time.

"Come what may, if you will excuse me for repeating the language of my answer to Mr. McDuffie in 1844, 'all the great Central States of the Union, on both sides of the Alleghany, and including the mighty valley of the Mississippi, are tied together by natural bonds which neither the folly nor the wickedness of man can ever permanently dissolve; and if a separation should, at any future time, take place, it can occur only at the extremities, where the centrifugal tendencies, occasionally manifested, will in the end, it is to be hoped, be controlled by the instincts of an American nationality, as well as by a sober calculation of consequences.'

"To these considerations, it may be added that the border States, on both sides of the line which separates the slaveholding and non-slaveholding communities of America, must ever have a peculiar and special interest in preserving their present political connexion, as the only means of averting those hostilities and conflicts between them which, in the absence of that connexion, the difference of their domestic institutions would inevitably give rise to, in the summary recapture of fugitives from service on the one hand and reprisals on the other. These border States are naturally, therefore, the conservators of the Union. It would be unjust not to acknowledge that of these States, on the non-slaveholding side of the line, Pennsylvania, by the general spirit of her public policy, has well merited her noble title of the key-stone of the Union; that the loyal people of New Jersey, trained to nationality and patriotism amid the historic battle-fields of the Revolution, have rarely, if ever, failed in their Federal and social obligations; that Indiana and Illinois for the most part have been honorably distinguished, in the same category of States, by the catholic temper of their political action; and that if a different spirit has sometimes seemed to be manifested by any other of the Northwestern border States, it is a departure from the normal condition of things and must needs be temporary.

"That the question of slavery has not the power to override all other considerations in deciding the new affinities and relations of the States, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, is further evinced by the fact that this question has two distinct aspects, in one of which it divides the slaveholding States, as much as, in the other, it unites them. Virginia is, by the profoundest sentiments of her nature, as well as by the most sacred and honorable traditions of her history, committed to an inflexible and uncompromising opposition to the revival of the African slave trade, which, it is well known, has numerous and zealous advocates in several of the Southern States. It becomes us, then, when invited to dissolve the present Union, and enter into a separate confederacy of the Southern States, to inquire how our [illegible] in the [illegible]

"What are the sentiments of South Carolina and her neighbors with regard to it? Knowing only that there is a powerful and apparently growing party in that section of the Union in favor of the re opening of the African slave trade, we can but take warning of the unquestionable historical fact, that South Carolina and Georgia, in the Convention which framed the present Federal Constitution, made it the express condition of their accession to the Union that there should be no prohibition of the slave trade before 1808, and, in order to obtain that extension of time for the traffic, they entered into a bargain with the Eastern States to surrender to a majority in Congress the unrestricted power of regulating commerce; both of which provisions were steadily and zealously opposed by Virginia, and were the features of the new Constitution the most distasteful to her feelings and judgment.

"There are other points of divergence between Virginia and the cotton States, with regard to the different systems of policy their respective situations and pursuits would inevitably give rise to in a separate confederacy of the Southern States, which every reflecting citizen of Virginia should well consider before he gives his sanction to any proposal contemplating so desperate a resort. The staple of the cotton States is one of which the production is limited to a particular region, while the demand for it is universal and constantly progressive. Their entire capital and labor, therefore, cannot be employed in any way so profitable as in the exclusive cultivation of this staple, and exchanging it for the fabrics of other countries. Their produce being admitted free from duty in foreign countries, where it is the indispensable material of the industry of a large portion of the inhabitants, they can well afford, and it is their interest, to receive duty free in return the manufactures of those countries.

"But what is the situation of Virginia? production of articles [illegible] chiefly in the every clime, and of which the supply, therefore, often exceeds the limits of a just proportion to the demand. The necessary consequence, where this is the case, is a ruinous reduction of the prices which those articles command in the markets of the world—a state of things now sorely felt by the wheat growers of Virginia—and the only remedy then is to divert from agriculture a portion of the capital and labor unprofitably employed in it and devote that portion to manufactures—thus, at the same time, relieving the plethora of agriculture and creating a new demand for its products at home.

"In support of these views, allow me to call your attention to the following pregnant extract from an unpublished paper of Mr. Madison, written in 1833, the conclusive force of which, I think, every understanding must feel and acknowledge:

"'Manufactures grow out of the labor not needed for agriculture; and labor will cease to be so needed or employed as its products satisfy and satiate the demands for domestic use and for foreign markets. Whatever be the abundance and fertility of the soil, it will not be cultivated when its fruits must perish on hand for want of a market. And is it not manifest that this must be henceforward more and more the case in this State?

"'The earth produces at this time as much as is called for by the home and the foreign markets; while the laboring population, notwithstanding the emigration to the West and Southwest, is fast increasing. Nor can we shut our eyes to the fact that the rapid increase of the exports of flour and tobacco from a new and more fertile soil will be continually lessening the demand on Virginia for her two great staples, and be forcing her, by the inability to pay for imports by exports, to provide within herself substitutes for the former.'

"These important truths seem now to be recognized by all, and, I am happy to see, are about to be acted on by the Legislature. Virginia must turn her attention more and more to the diversification of her industry by the establishment of manufactures, both to relieve the surcharge of her agriculture, and to give it, in lieu of the glutted markets of the world, the stimulus of local markets at home, which will diffuse around their respective centres a smiling scene of renovated life and verdure. How would the system of absolute free trade, patronized by the cotton States, accord with this condition of things in Virginia? With one of her staples—tobacco—more heavily burdened with taxation by foreign Governments than any production of the earth, and which, from the necessities of their systems of revenue, will continue to be so burdened, and with rising manufacturing establishments of her own, could there be an act of more suicidal rashness than for Virginia to place herself in a situation in which 'king cotton,' by undisputed preponderance in the councils of a separate Southern Confederacy, would be enabled to throw her ports wide open to the free and indiscriminate admission of the manufactures and productions of foreign countries, without any regard to her distinctive and vital interests?

"I glance at these things to show that in the utopia of a Southern Confederacy we should have no more harmony and concord—in some things far less—than in the grand continental temple dedicated by our fathers to American unity, peace, and freedom. Let us be content with the noble structure which they have bequeathed to us; desiring neither a sectional Convention to botch it, nor a sectional Convention to subvert it. If evils arise from time to time—and I have no disposition to extenuate

the magnitude of those which have fallen on us—let us seek a remedy for them within the Union as it is. It is the peculiar felicity of a federative Republic like ours, as I have already remarked, that it affords remedies, within the pale of the Constitution, for the defence of the public liberty, unknown to any other system of Government.

"Let us make firm and faithful trial of these, and they will not fail us. Let us not, upon the sudden appearance of a squall, or because one or two of the crew have mutinied, desert our good ship, the Constitution, abandon our comrades, and, in a panic, betake ourselves to the crazy raft of secession, which will conduct us, we know not whither, amid the trackless uncertainties of the ocean, if not whelmed at once beneath its stormy billows. The occasion calls for coolness, self possession, firmness—cordial and fraternal concert among the friends of the Constitution and Union every where—a calm review of the past, a provident forecast to the future. And if these qualities shall be brought to the crisis, as I hope and believe they will be, we shall find in the sequel, as is often seen in the overruling ways of Providence, that good has been educed from evil, and that 'from the nettle, danger, has been plucked the flower, safety.'"

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Democratic Convention, held at Raleigh on the 8th and 9th days of March, 1860.

1. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati in June 1856.

2. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation, or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

3. *Resolved*, That we regard the distribution of the public lands or their proceeds, the enactment of homestead bills, or any other mode of disposing of the public domain, without equivalent, as unconstitutional, anti-democratic, an impolitic

4 *Resolved*, That the threatening aspect of our national affairs, owing to the rise of a sectional and fanatical party at the North, jeopardizing not only the rights and interests of the South, but the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union, demands that all national men in every section should stand together a unit in opposition to the aggressive and unprincipled organization known as the Black Republican party.

5. *Resolved*, That the only hope of securing the requisite unity of action in defence of constitutional rights depends upon the success of the Democratic party, and that all organizations in this State or elsewhere, with the view of impairing that unity, or casting imputation upon *the* great conservative party of the country, is calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Constitution, and thereby gravely imperil the very existence of the government itself.

6. *Resolved*, That while we make no threat, and throw out no menace, we solemnly declare that the people of this state will resist aggression upon their Constitutional rights whenever the emergency arises.

soil of our sister State of Virginia, by a band of armed traitors, was the legitimate result of the principles and teachings of the black Republican party, and the triumph of that party would be followed by continued bloody raids of like character upon all the border Southern States; that such collisions, even if unattended by the present exasperating causes of alienation, would alone destroy that fraternal feeling between the sections, without which the Union cannot endure.

8 *Resolved*, That the course of our Democratic Representatives in the present Congress of the United States meets with our warmest approval, and that the manly and patriotic action of these national Democrats from the non-slaveholding States who have so nobly co-operated and continue to co-operate with them, demands a cordial and heartfelt recognition at our hands.

9. *Resolved*, That having the fullest confidence in the patriotism and ability of the national Democratic Convention to assemble at Charleston, on the 23rd of April next, we hereby pledge ourselves to give to the nominees of that Convention a zealous and unwavering support.

10. *Resolved*, That James Buchanan, President of the United States, deserves the thanks of the South and of the whole country for the broad constitutional policy which has characterised the course of his administration.

11. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.

12 *Resolved*, That we are anxious to see the different sections of the State fostered and developed, and to that end believe that such aid should be given towards the forwarding to completion of the works of internal improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing too onerous burdens on the other.

13. *Resolved*, That the course of Gov Ellis has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of N. C., as the Democratic candidate for Governor, Jno. W. Ellis, of Rowan, a gentleman and a patriot, a statesman full tried and never found wanting.

WANTED,

A T Yadkin Mills, Forsyth County, N. C., a GOOD MILLER, who has had several year's experience in the business, to whom a liberal price will be paid. A man without a family preferred. A good recommendation required.

For further particulars address the subscriber at Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.

JNO. T. CONRAD.

Feb., 17, 1860. 44-tf

BIBLES,

A LARGE assortment at the Bookstore.

Chinese Burials in San Francisco.

The correspondent of the New York Times in San Francisco gives the following description of a Chinese burial in that city:

A hearse has just set down the remains of two dead coolies. The coffins were enclosed in red wood boxes, each a little wider at the head than the foot. These were placed in front of the tomb. An old undertaker spread a cloth at their feet, and disposed upon it five small China cups, a platter of boiled pork and vegetables, and dishes containing rice. By this time the coaches with the mourners came up. These took their position behind the cloth, and then the ceremony began. The old man, from a jug, poured brandy into the cups, and stepped aside. Each mourner in turn made two or three bows, then kneeled, took one of the cups of brandy and poured its contents along the ground; then bowed till his head touched the earth; then rising, turned away. All in turn went through this form of libation and prostration, the cups being filled from the jug as they were emptied. Meanwhile a little way to windward, one had emptied several baskets of tissue paper, some of it printed, some of it blank, and lighting it stood by till it all was consumed.

Another lighted hundreds of little slips of fragrant wood, and sundry candles of crimson colored wax; and stuck them in the ground along the front of the tomb. This over, the chief mourner gave to each of the others two bits. The undertaker brought out an empty coffin, turned it bottom up, spread an oil-cloth over it, produced a couple of bottles of brandy, a package of thin cakes of brown sugar and cigarettes. All partook of the refreshments, and the spectators were invited to make free. Then the carriages rolled off and the premises were left to the old undertaker, to the dead, and to us. We entered the tomb and found within it, besides a grindstone, axes, picks, spades, and coils of rope, thirty-five coffins piled in layers. The next ship that leaves for China will take these all back, the corpses going not as freight but as passengers. Several of the companies that brought coolies out engaged to take them back again living or dead. Some of these had been brought down from the mines at great expense. But with the poorest as well as with the richest, the bargain is faithfully kept.—Before Lone Mountain was laid out, they buried in the earth at Yerbe Buena, but when the dust was to be embarked, the bones were all counted—every scrap of hair, and every finger nail was piously regathered.

A SPECIMEN OF AN AFRICAN RULER—PECULIARITIES OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Badagry, West Africa, under date of September 27, gives the following characteristics of an influential gentleman of Africa. It is commended particularly to our anti slavery ites:—

"Dahomey is governed probably by the most tyrannical monarch in the whole world. His word is law and whoever thwarts him loses his head without the least ceremony, but I must say it is by far the best governed country I have seen in Africa. He is King of the most powerful and warlike people on this continent, and is continually engaged in hostilities against the smaller and weaker tribes, to obtain prisoners, many of whom are sold as slaves, and large numbers are offered as sacrifices upon the death of any favorite of his majesty. While I was [illegible] the funeral ceremonies of one of his chiefs.—At the death of King Guzo, who died last November, 800 captives were killed, besides 200 of his favorite wives. Since then the number of victims killed by this blood-thirsty wretch for his father is, 2,400. Previous to my going to Whydah, the King had sent his messengers with his cane, commanding all people, both black and white, who were trading in his country, to appear at Dahomey, to attend the grand custom in honor of the late King, his father. As I was not in Whydah at the time, the message was sent to me, saying that he had been successful in his expeditions, and had taken three thousand prisoners, whose blood would be used to wash the graves of his ancestors. Whenever the King's name is mentioned, all within hearing fall down and kiss the earth and cover themselves with dust. They would not deliver the message to me until I stood up and took off my hat. You have to take the cane in your hand during the delivery of the message, when you are supposed to be in direct communication with the King, the messengers all the time are prostrate on the ground. Three men are always sent, one to watch the others and see the message is given as received. This is always the case when any message is sent to the next world, to see that the way is not lost.

"The present King's title is Reernee Reernee, which means the lion, at whose name both man and beast flee. About three months ago the fetish told the King that people of a certain village were the means of the late King's death. He consequently attacked them and killed every soul—six hundred in number, not sparing one. So much for this wholesale butcher.

The Locusts this Year.—A writer in the National Intelligencer speaking of the locusts this year, says that they will commence emerging in North Carolina about the 10th of May, and a few days later for every hundred miles as we progress north, until the 1st of June, in Washington county, N. Y. This will afford a fine opportunity to test the correctness of the assertion that they do not appear regularly every seventeen years. None of the Southern tribe (thirteen year locusts) appear this year. He gives the following, among other States, to be occupied by them:

Maryland—From Anne Arundle county to the middle of St. Mary's county; from the Chesapeake to the Potomac river. Virginia—From the South part of Loudon county to the Roanoke river; from the Blue Ridge to the Potomac River. North Carolina—Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford, Rowan, Surry, and adjacent counties.

A Great Haul of Big Fishes.—The Norfolk Herald, of Wednesday, says:

An immense shole of rock fish came into Lynnhaven Bay on Saturday, and while passing the fishery of Wm. E. Taylor, Esq., at Willoughby Point, he had his sein run out and succeeded in capturing eight hundred of them, averaging about 45 lbs. each, some of the largest weighing upwards of 80 lbs. Mr. Miles F. Taylor, an enterprising fishmonger in our market, immediately purchased the entire lot for the round sum of *nine hundred dollars*. A pretty good haul we would call it, for the fishermen; but no doubt the purchaser will double his money. After reserving a sufficient number for this market, (where he sells them in cuts at 12½ cents a pound,) he shipped off the remainder yesterday to Richmond, and Baltimore, and New York.

From the N. C. Standard.

Will Their Acts Prove Their Words.

MR. EDITOR: Reading in your paper a few days since a notice about the abolition sentiment prevailing in the Northern magazines and literary papers, I fell into conversation with a very intelligent gentleman, whom I found thoroughly read upon all the absorbing topics of the day. He expressed himself as a strong Union man, so long as the Union was one of equality; but the South not receiving her rights, he was for the South. And as one of the rights due to the South, he argued that we should banish from our firesides those Northern anti-slavery publications, magazines and newspapers, and build up publications at the South. This sentiment was expressed with much animation and earnestness.

I have been for some time past an observer of the movements of the Southern people upon this subject and while it is almost a universal practice to denounce these anti-slavery publications, and to cry loudly for encouragement to Southern enterprise, yet I find but few, very few, who execute the decisions of their own judgments.

So in conversation with this gentleman, after he had expressed such a strong desire that the South should build up publications at home instead of patronizing the Harpers and such publishers at the North, I thought I would test the matter, and I remarked to him that we had publications in the South equal to those published in the North. He asked, with some little surprise, what were they and where published? I referred him to "Russell's Magazine" and the "Southern Literary Messenger" among the monthlies, and to the "Greensboro Times" among the weeklies. His reply suggested the heading of this article—"Will their acts prove their words?"

Alas! a gentleman well read upon all the exciting interests of the country, a gentleman of position, a gentleman thoroughly Southern in his every feeling, and yet, instead of proving his words by his acts, instead of aiding to accomplish what he so much desired accomplished, he did not even know we had in our midst Southern publications deserving of Southern patronage. And, MR. EDITOR, this gentleman is a representative man. There are thousands of such to be found, and I dare not deny their sincerity when they cry out against Northern monthlies and weeklies, and wish that the South *could* establish worthy organs at home. The sentiment prevails in the public mind South, that it is impossible to compete with the North in such publications, and hence our people never enquire for them, and it is almost a riddle to me, how, under the circumstances, our publications at the South do exist and show such decided excellence. In my judgment, Russell's Magazine, among the monthlies, is much more ably edited than *Harper's*; and among the weeklies, I look upon the Greensboro Times as equal to any of the literary and family papers in any of the Northern cities. I have been especially pleased with the recent new dress and other signs of great improvement in the Times; and as it is a southern paper, having its *locale* in North Carolina, I hope you will excuse me, a North Carolinian, for making special reference to it. I was glad, when I read in your paper, a few days since, such a flattering notice of the Times with an appeal to North Carolina to sustain it.

I have been a regular reader of the Times, and I heartily endorse your notice; the Times is an honor to the South, and especially to N. Carolina; and I feel assured the citizens of the good Old North State have too much pride [illegible] paper. It should be read in every family circle and encouraged as a worthy State enterprise. Here your readers, Mr. Editor, have an opportunity to prove the sincerity of their words by their acts. Let them do it by forwarding $2 to Messrs COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, for the Times for 1860.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

GINSENG.

This strange plant has formed an important part of the trade of this section for many years. It is unlike almost any other plant as a root may stay in the earth for years and never put forth a shoot. It grows only in the shade, and even then in the richest mountain coves. As soon as the land is cleared, it disappears. Attempts have been made to propagate it by seed, but so far have failed, though an experienced Ginseng dealer informs us that he has no doubt it can be done by adhering to the habits of the plant as to location.

The root of the plant is the subject of trade and it has in years gone by brought much money into this country. In 1808 Dr Isaac Heylin, of Philadelphia, went to the East Indies and China, he there saw this peculiar shaped root used as a miraculous thing and passing up into the mountains learned the plant from whence it came. Returning home he started on horseback to explore the mountains from Pennsylvania down. We know nothing of his discoveries in Virginia, but he found in Western North Carolina a soil well adapted to the plant and also found it in large quantities. He immediately established several agencies for its purchase, and on his return to Philadelphia commenced the Ginseng trade with China.

Mr. B. J. Smith, who was for many years one of Dr. Heylin's agents, informs us that he has bought in one year as high as $12,000 worth, but that the average crop was not valued at more than $10,000. This is valuing it at the price it sold at here—about 6 cents. The trade is now almost insignificant as the plant is nearly killed out; the discovery of it in Minnesota has glutted the market. The Ginseng of N. Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky was considered as superior to any.

It is dug with a round sharp stick, so as not to cut or injure the roots. A smart hand could once make $1.50 a day pretty easily. Now 50 or 75 cents would be a very good day's work.

It is sent to market in two ways, crude and clarified. By clarifying it becomes very clear, almost so as to be seen through. This process is performed by subjecting the green root to a steaming. After it is dried it cannot be clarified. It is the custom of the dealer to pitch out all the large and curiously shaped roots and put them to themselves as by this means a much higher price is obtained.

As to its effects; it is a stimulant and tonic. The Chinese ascribe to it many wonderful properties and though some of them with reason, the greater part is mere superstition. We believe that as a tonic it is very superior. We have been told that to smoke the clarified in a new clean pipe gives to the system a most delicious feeling. It is said to have all the sweetness and pleasant properties of the body-enlivening and soul-destroying hasheesh, with none of its hellishly baneful effects. We have this upon the authority of one of the best physicians in North Carolina. It aids digestion and leaves the stomach renewed in strength instead of weakened, and makes one feel, therefore, pleasantly good natured with himself and the rest of the world. Taking even these things, alone, into consideration and too the generally shapes of the root and is it any wonder that the Chinese should call it the Divine Food.—*Western Advocate.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13, 1860.

The North American arrived here yesterday, from Liverpool on the 29th ult. She brings telegraphic dates via Queenstown from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

Russia and Austria.—The reported alliance of Russia and Austria is authoritatively contradicted.

Marine Disasters.—The total loss of an American ship near Cherbourg, is confirmed. Only two out of one hundred and seven persons were saved, and one of those died almost immediately.

Other disasters to American bound vessels are reported

STILL LATER.

HALIFAX, March 12.

The 'America' arrived this morning, from Liverpool on the 26th.

The Spanish War.—Spain demands from Morocco large indemnity, and the possession of all the conquered country.

The British Channel fleet has been ordered to the Mediterranean, in consequence of Spain having demanded a large cession of territory from Morocco as one condition of peace.

The Spanish squadron was about to shell the seaport towns of Morocco.

A Paris correspondent of the Globe says that chances of war are daily becoming stronger. Austria is accumulating forces on the Mincio and on the North banks of the Po. Other continental correspondents write in similar terms.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to attempt restoring the old cable. Of the new capital of £600,000, only 70,000 have been subscribed.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 16, 1860.

The Circassian arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with dates to the 3d inst.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—Napoleon, in a speech opening the French Legislature, said it was intended to make Tuscany a separate kingdom, and annex Parma and Modena to Sardinia and Savoy to France.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have agreed to expend £20,000 to resuscitate the old cable.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Steamship Teutonia arrived to-day and brings London dates of the 3d inst

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—MODENA, Saturday.—The papal government had prohibited commerce by transit between Ancona and Romagna. The merchants protest against it.

The agitation continues in the Marshes; landed proprietors refuse to pay the taxes, and thousands of citizens are signing addresses to the great powers in favor of annexation.

Soldiers, enlisted in Austria, continued to arrive in the States of the Church and Naples.

ROME, Wednesday.—The Pope has said that he will be willing to grant concessions, if the legations will submit to his proposition demanding the patrimony of St. Peter.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Miss Tennessee Gibson died last week in Arkansas, from the effects of snuff-dipping. She fell asleep with the 'mop' [illegible] hours after. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that she had swallowed the juice, which was converted into nicotine, a deadly poison; her lips, cheek and breast were smeared with the foul stuff in her dying struggles, alone in her room. Before retiring she felt a deadly sickness, having swallowed some of the juice, but she had used it so long, nothing was thought of her complaint until it was too late.

A PARLIAMENTARIAN.—The present Page of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, first appointed to office by Speaker Boyd, is said to be one of the best parliamentarians in the country, knows perfectly all the rules of order and the routine of business, is acquainted with every member of the House, and is very useful to the Speaker in the discharges of his duties. He is a lad, only 19 years old.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

A new steamboat about starting on her first trip, exploded her boiler at Easton, Pa., on Tuesday. Many persons were killed and wounded. Eleven bodies have been discovered. Eight wounded have been rescued and it is thought more were killed and wounded.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—This convocation takes place at New Orleans on the 11th of April next. Five hundred delegates are expected to attend.

A GOOD SIGN.—There have been two abolition papers published in Washington city for a number of years past. One has just been discontinued, and the proprietor of the other gives notice that it will be discontinued after this week, for want of sufficient patronage.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, March 23.—Corn 00@80. Wheat 1 00. Flour, 2 50 @ 3 00. Bacon, 12½. Beef. 5@6. Pork, 7@7½. Tallow, 12½. Butter, 16. Chickens. 10. Eggs, 6. Hay, (cwt.) 35@40. Apples, 50. Oats, 40.

HIGH POINT, March 16.—Wheat, red, $1,-15@1,17.—White 1,25. Flour, 5,50@5,60. Corn, 85c@90c. Apples, green, 75c@1,00. Peaches, unpared 6@6½. Salt, per sack, 2,00 @2,10. Bacon 11@12½. Lard, 12½@15c. Coffee. 15c. Sugar, 10@12½c. Molasses, W. I. 40c. N. O. Syrup, 75c. Beeswax, 30c@31. Butter, 15@20c. Leather, 20@28c. Fish, Mullets, Trout, and Blue, $9,00. Eggs, 7@8c Rags, 3@3½.

FAYETTEVILLE, MAR, 19.—Bacon, 12@14. Flour, 6 00@6 50. Corn 1 10@1 15. Salt 1 25@1 30 Apple Brandy, 75@80.

SALISBURY, March 20.—Bacon 11½@12½. Beef 5@6. Butter, 15@18. Corn, 75@80. Flour, 5 75@6 00. Lard, 11@12½. Molasses, 37@45. Linseed Oil, 1 00@1 25. Salt, 1 90@2 00. Sugar, 8@10. Wheat—red, 1 00 a 1 20, white, 1 25@1 30.

WILMINGTON, Mar. 21.—Flour, sup. 6 62½, family, 6 37½. Cotton, 10½. Bacon, hams and sides, 12 a 14. Molasses, 27 a 33. Corn, 82 a 85. Wheat, 1 15 a 1 30.

NORFOLK, March 17.—Corn, 72 a 75. Wheat, 1 20 a 1 40. Flour, 5 75 a 6 50. Bacon, 10½ a 11½. Lard 12 a 13. Guano, 32 a 58. Molasses, 30 a 55.

PETERSBURG, Mar. 20.—Tobacco, lugs, 2@5, leaf, 4 a 9. Wheat, 1 40 a 1 57. Corn, 75 a 80.

RICHMOND, March 20.—Tobacco Lugs, inferior, 2 50 a 3 50, fine, 3½ a 5½; leaf $6 a 7½. Wheat, red 1 30@1 35,—white 1 50@1 55. Corn 75@80. Bacon, sides 10½ a 10½ cts. Shoulders 8½ a 8½; Hams 12. Sugar 12½ a 13; Todd's sugar-cured 16c.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

☞ Agents wanted to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ 500 additional subscribers ☜ WANTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK.

District Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—As the Constitutional Union party is the only party with which the Whigs and Opposition in this State can consistently and honorably act in the next Presidential election, and as the Executive Committee of that party have issued an address and called a Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of next May, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we would respectfully suggest that the Whigs and Opposition men in the several Counties composing the Sixth Congressional District go without delay hold meetings and appoint delegates to a Convention to be held in Winston on the 10th of April next, being Tuesday of Forsyth Superior Court, to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and also to select an Elector for this District.

MANY WHIGS.

☞ We hope the call of "Many Whigs" for Delegates from every portion of this District to meet in Winston, on Tuesday of April Court, will be nobly responded to. The notice is short, but we hope our friends throughout the District can make it convenient to send delegates, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Whig Meeting in Davidson.

We have been requested to announce that a meeting of the Whigs of Davidson will be held in the Court-House in Lexington, on the 3rd of April, being Tuesday of Superior Court, to appoint Delegates to attend the District Convention to be held in Winston on the 10th of April, it being Tuesday of Forsyth Superior Court, to appoint an Elector for this Congressional District, and also to appoint Delegates to the National Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, to be held in Baltimore on the 9th of May next.

Rally friends, rally!—And hold meetings in every county in the District, to appoint Delegates to the District Convention to be held at Winston on Tuesday of Forsyth Superior Court. Let there be a full representation of delegates from every county.

VERY DIGNIFIED.—The Governor of North Carolina, in a speech delivered to his party friends, upon his nomination for re-election, alluded to the Opposition Convention which recently met in Raleigh, as a "band of superannuated, disappointed politicians, ancient office seekers," &c., who "perceived no difference between Black Republicans and Democracy!" Gov. Ellis further stated that the Opposition Convention nominated two candidates for the Presidency from this State, when there are already nominated for this office, by this party, sixty-six candidates!"

Let all this be remembered at the polls! It is admitted by every body else that a more respectable assemblage composed of gentlemen of talents and high standing, never assembled in Raleigh, than the late Opposition Convention. The Governor is evidently not very well pleased at the signs of the times.

JOHN POOL AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The leaders of *modern* Democracy know that they will have a hard customer to deal with in the person of Mr. Pool, the ensuing summer,—hence they are hastening to "get the start of him."—But the friends of our standard bearer need not have any fears,—he is fully able to defend himself against the attacks of his assailants, which he will most assuredly do as soon as opportunity offers.

Mr. Pool is said to have been opposed to *ad valorem* and to Internal Improvements, as a member of the Legislature. Let his friends have a little patience, and he will define his position satisfactorily.

LECTURES.—Dr. Lambert lectured on Anatomy and Physiology in the Female Academy, several days, during last week; and two evenings in the Town Hall, for the benefit of the Young Men's Missionary Society.

Owing to some misunderstanding at Greensborough, John G. Saxe did not make his appearance at this place.

Hon. J. M. Leach.

The friends of the Hon. J. M. Leach will be pained to learn that he has been prevented for a few days, from attending to his duties in the House on account of the death of one of his children. This is the second time within the last few weeks, that Gen. Leach has been called upon to mourn over the loss of those who were very near and dear to him.—If the sympathies of thousands of devoted friends, can administer any consolation to Mr. Leach in his bereavement, he can rest assured that he has them.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Alarmed.

It is becoming more and more apparent every day that the leaders and wire-pullers of *modern* Democracy are very much alarmed in view of the popularity of the great issue,—*equal taxation*,—at stake in our pending State elections. So nicely and snugly have they been nestled, for years past, in all the various State offices, that they dread the issue of this just measure, *ad valorem*, to which Democracy, as a party, is opposed!

Although this is virtually a State issue, of vast importance to our citizens, yet the defeat of the opponents of *equal taxation* in our State, will send such a thrill of unspeakable joy and encouragement to the hearts of the great body of *conservative* men throughout the length and breadth of the land, as to strike terror and dismay into the ranks of the enemy, and ultimately rout and defeat the demon of *secession* and *disunion*, and drive all the supporters of this damnable doctrine, into merited obscurity!

This, the leaders of the latter-day Democracy know full well. And hence it is that we find appeal upon appeal to the rank and file, "to be united; not to falter or lose ground at home, for fear of disheartening their allies in the non-slaveholding States." Such are the very words they use in begging Democrats not to forsake a *sinking cause*. But, unless we have entirely mistaken the character of our people these and all similar appeals will not satisfy them;—they wish something more substantial to convince them that the Democratic party has proven itself worthy of their future support. They reason thus:—The Democratic party has had the control of our State and General Government for many years past, and what are the results?—What do we see?

Look, in the first place, at the General Government, and see a *bankrupt treasury*, sustained only by repeated issues of millions upon millions of Treasury Notes, to be paid when falling due!—And why is this?—Because there is no money on hand to meet the expenses of our extravagant General Government.

And how stands the *slavery question*, at this day?—Did the leaders of *modern* Democracy not entreat us, four years ago, to "*vote for Mr. Buchanan and save the Union!*"—to come over to them, as the only party that could and would protect the South in her just rights!—And have they kept their promise?—Is our Union *more safe now* than it was four years ago?—The whole country responds with an unanimous No!—The leaders of the Democratic party have brought this Union to the very brink of destruction,—and how?—Among other things, by charging that prominent Southern men were affiliated with the Black Republicans, simply because they would not bow the knee to Democracy. For instance, that *Democratic knave*, John Brown, instigated by the Democratic presses of the South into the belief that the Southern Opposition party were leagued with the abolitionists of the North, came South, with his murderous band, in order to effect an insurrection among our slaves. Does not the history of that notorious John Brown conclusively prove that *Southern Democratic papers* were to blame for the Harper's Ferry outrage?—Most assuredly!—For that misguided man expected assistance which he failed to receive, to which failure he attributed his defeat in attempting to carry out his designs.

And then look upon the very ludicrous attempt of the Governor of Virginia to infuse life and spirit into said excitement, *to aid the Democratic party in the fall campaign!*—At first sight, the Governor of Virginia, we admit, seemingly, was all right; circumstances however of a suspicious nature have been brought to light since, to say the least.

But let us take a glance at State matters. Here every body can *see* and *feel* for himself. Those Democratic papers must entertain a very humble opinion of the capacity of the people, if they think they can control them by saying "that this new-born zeal for popular rights will not last!"—The cry of "stick to the *party*," for the sake of the *party*, has lost its talismanic charm, and the people have "set up for themselves,"—they will think and act more for themselves, in future.—And now let us examine into the *blessings* which *modern* Democracy has conferred upon the people, and see whether they are calculated to induce the people to "stick to the party!"

The people are universally opposed to high taxes, which they have a perfect right to be. And if it is ascertained that these *high taxes* are injudiciously laid, and make exceptions in favor of one class over another, it is the privilege of the people to take steps to rectify this matter, so that the taxes may bear in equal proportion on all classes,—upon the rich as well as upon the poor.—If the people's former public servants, or Representatives, have failed to do their duty in this respect, the remedy is at the ballot-box. This question of unequal and unjust taxation affects us all directly, and we are willing to test the sense of the people upon *ad valorem*, which the Whigs and Opposition have incorporated into their platform, and which the Democratic plat-

form pronounces dangerous and *unjust!!* To lessen the undue proportion of the taxes in our State, is the great object; and this can only be effected by taxing slaves according to their value. This is the simple question proposed to every voter in our State.

Are you in favor that a man who owns a plantation worth only $500, shall pay a tax of $2 50, while the slaveholder pays only a tax of $1 50 for a slave worth from $1,500 to $1,600?—If you are willing to submit to such gross injustice, then vote for the Democratic nominee for Governor, and the Democratic candidates for the Legislature. But if you are anxious to be relieved from the undue burthen bearing you down, and get your neighboring slaveholder to bear his just share of taxation, then spurn the Democratic candidates, and vote for the Whig nominees.

OUR TABLE.—The Spirit of the Age comes to us in a new dress, making a very handsome appearance. The Age is a good literary paper, labors in a good cause, and deserves the liberal support which it enjoys.

We are indebted to L. Scott & Co., for the "North British Review" for February. This is a valuable number, containing many able articles, and in itself forms a budget of solid literature seldom exhibited in the present day of light and sensation trash.

Among the contents we find:—Erasmus as a Satirist; The Silence of Scripture; Wesleyan Methodism; Fossil Footprints of the Connecticut Valley; Autralia, Ceylon and the Cingalise; Form and Color.

We recommend the above periodical to the intelligent reading public. See prospectus of British Periodicals in another column.

Harper's Magazine, the giant of the American Monthlies, for April, is to hand, profusely illustrated. The Artist's life in the Highlands of New Jersey; Have we yet Gold in California, are the best that have appeared in this popular periodical. An unusual variety of Tales, Sketches, &c., makes this number unusually attractive.—$3 00 a year. Two copies for $5. Three or more copies for one year, (cash,) $2 00.

☞ We will furnish the Press and new subscribers to Harper's Magazine for $4 00 per annum.

☞ See new advertisements.—Among them our friend, Mr. Thomas, gives notice that he wants 100,000 pounds of Rags.

Also House and Lot for sale in Salem.

Our subscription list is considerably larger now than it has been at any previous time, and steadily on the increase. Advertisers will please make a note of this.

☞ The Superior Court for Orange County held its session last week, at Hillsborough, Judge Bailey presiding. The case of the State vs. Obediah Christmas, for murder, attracted a large crowd on Thursday, but it was postponed upon the affidavit of the prisoner, alleging the absence of a number of material witnesses.

Thomas Ruffin, jr., Esq., the Solicitor for the Fourth Judicial Circuit having resigned his office in consequence of ill health, Judge Bailey has appointed Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, to fill the vacancy.

THE LATE GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.—On Saturday morning a gentleman passing saw the wheels of a buggy and a horse lodged against a raft just below the ford, in Uwharie creek, and supposing that some accident had happened, he immediately commenced a search, and in a short time found the body of Mr. Mendenhall, lying partly in the water and partly on the bank—he still held his whip in one hand and near by him was his carpet bag.

SUICIDE.—We are informed by a correspondent in Wilkes Co., that David Yeates, of that county, committed suicide on the 6th of March, in the following manner:—He left his plow standing in the field, took the lines and proceeded to a tree near by, where he was found suspended, quite dead. He was a man of property and good standing. Cause for the rash deed not known.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Gentlemen were in Washington on Friday from Baltimore, urging the claims of Baltimore for holding the Democratic Convention.—They state that the hotel keepers have agreed not to raise their rates. The feeling is running pretty high against the Charleston hotel men and it is not unlikely that the National Committee will meet to consider the removal of the Convention to some other city. Richmond, Va., is favored of by a large number of delegates.

☞ The Homestead Bill which was denounced by the Democratic State Convention of this State, was passed in the House of Representatives, on the 12th inst., by a vote of 114 to 66. Query: Did any Democrats vote for it?

From the Fayetteville Observer,

EQUAL TAXATION.

Having, on Thursday, by the publication of a portion of Gov. Graham's speech in the State Senate in 1854, very effectually disposed of the Democratic pretence that the Whig measure of equal taxation would violate a compromise of the Constitution, we propose now to offer a few plain matter of fact observations on the nature of that proposed measure, and its obvious equity. The following is the portion of the Whig Platform which relates to this subject:—

"WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

"1. *Resolved*, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the Statebe called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

The chief inequality, if not the only one complained of is, that lands and other subjects of taxation are assessed according to their value, whilst negroes, now the largest single species of property in the State, and the one most readily convertible into cash, pay far less than their due proportion, according to *their* value. As was shown by Gov. Graham, this concession was made to the slaveholders in 1835, as a consideration for the concession to the landholders of an exclusive representation in the State Senate. The reason for the concession no longer exists. Democracy has wrested from the landholders *their* part of the benefits of this compromise, and there is therefore no reason for continuing the unequal burden on them.

The average value of negroes between 12 and 50 years of age is at least $1000 each. Suppose one man to own ten such negroes, worth $10,000. He pays into the State treasury as tax on them, $8. His neighbor owns $10,000 worth of houses and lands, and he pays on that $20 of State taxes. Is there any reason for this inequality? Not that we can perceive. Both are equally protected in their rights, and sustained in the values of their respective species of property, by the very same government which is maintained by the common fund of taxes thus collected. Out of this common fund the Executive and Legislative and Judicial departments, and all else composing the government that protects all alike, derive their support. Without this government, to protect and secure those rights of property, neither lands nor slaves would be of value in North Carolina, except so far as every individual could maintain his rights by his own strong arm. Such being the undoubted fact, we put it to the conscience of every fair man, of every party, whether it is not equitable that those who equally receive protection, according to their respective necessities for it, should equally pay for that protection, according to their respective amounts of interest protected? Can any fair man whose property consists in negroes, really desire that his neighbor whose property consists in lands, shall pay for *his* protection in his negro property? We cannot believe it. Who will be willing that his neighbor shall justly taunt him with avoiding his share of the public burdens, and throwing them upon one who is no more able than himself to bear them, and yet is called on to pay his own and more than half of his neighbor's share? On the other hand, what freeman will tamely submit thus to pay his own and his equally rich neighbor's taxes? It ought not to be desired and it will not be submitted to.

But the case is far stronger than we have stated it above. The owner of these ten negroes, worth $10,000, is, on an average, the owner of ten others, under 12 and over 50 years of age, who are worth say $5,000; [by reference to the last census it will be seen that just about one-half of the negroes in the State are under 12 and over 50.] On $15,000 worth property, therefore he pays $8, whilst his neighbor, with $15,000 worth of real estate, pays $30. We know it is said that those under 12 and over 50 are exempted because they are non-productive. This everybody knows is a legal fiction. Many of those over 50 are among the most productive negroes in the State, earning to their masters from $100, to $500 a year; while it is well known and admitted, that every one of those under 12 is increasing in value at the rate of about $100 a year, and this $100 a year is just as really and truly $100 made by the owner upon this little negro as is any $100 produced by the labor of any one of his grown negroes. Now we put it to any fair man to say, whether any property that a man owns pays him better than this $100 a year of increase in the value of each one of these little negroes? And if it is thus confessedly productive property, why should it not contribute its due proportion to the payment of the public burdens? If on the other hand, any of the old or young should be, by reason of any infirmity, a charge upon the owner, they should not only not be taxed, but a proper deduction thereof should be made from the aggregate valuation of those who are taxed.

But it is said that these little children may die without ever actually producing any thing. Very true; but that contingency enters into the estimate of their market value, which would be much higher if there could be any guaranty that they would not die. So also one's dwelling or store, house or factory, may constitute the chief value of his taxable real estate. That is liable to destruction by fire, and it is as great a pecuniary misfortune thus to lose the one by fire as the other by death.

But how is it with the land? Are there not millions of acres in North Carolina, worth many millions of dollars, and regularly taxed, which do not yield the owner any profit whatever? Why should he pay a high tax on unproductive land whilst the slaveholder pays no tax on unproductive negroes—supposing that they were unproductive, which we deny?

A persistent effort is made by the Democrats to deceive people into the belief that the object of the Whigs is to devise new subjects of taxation—subjects now exempt, such as the household furniture of the "poor widow," &c. This is not only false, but it is absurd. The Legislature already has the *right* to tax such things, and if it were designed or desired to exercise that right there would be no need to call a convention to give the power. But the Legislature has *not* the right to tax negro property according to its value. That is expressly forbidden by the Constitution; and it is therefore necessary to get an amendment of the constitution to confer the right to equalize taxation between lands and negroes. When the Whigs come in power, as we hope and believe that they will, they will desire thus to equalize the taxes on all the leading subjects of taxation, but not to create new subjects of taxation, unless the public necessities should demand them.

At some future time we propose to show that, as only the same amount of revenue will be required under the one system or the other, when the amount levied on negroes is increased, the amount levied on lands will be correspondingly diminished, and so in many cases a man's taxes may not in reality be materially increased or diminished. For the present we must pause for want of space.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE FRONTIERS.—Dispatches from New Mexico report the Navajoes as overrunning the whole country. Thirty thousand sheep, three hundred horses and many other animals have been stolen from the Rio Arajo country. Two individuals were murdered near one of the towns, and several were carried into captivity. Outrages are occurring every day.

Advices from Santa Fe to Feb. 13 have been received. Serious apprehensions were felt at Fort Union of an attack from the Mexicans and Indians, who are said to be in league to capture that fort, but active defensive preparations were in progress. The mail met no hostile Indians on the route. The conductor of the mail reports that large quantities of gold from Pike's Peak had been carried into New Mexico, and that the emigration thither to the mines would be large.

V. WITCHER, ESQ., COMMITTED—BAIL REFUSED.—It is stated that the examination of Vincent Witcher, Esq., for the killing of the three brothers, James, Ralph and Johnson Clement, at Dickinson's store, Franklin county, on Saturday, the 24th of February, has resulted in his committal to jail for trial. Bail was asked but refused. Mr. J. A. Smith, a grandson, and Mr. Addison Witcher, son of Vincent Witcher, who were likewise implicated, have been sent on for trial before an Examining Court, which is to be held on Monday, 19th instant.

VIRGINIA TAX ON MERCHANTS.—We were mistaken in our statement that the bill to tax the merchants one per cent. on all their purchases out of the State had passed the Legislature of the State. It has passed the House of Delegates, and is now pending in the Senate. The merchants of Petersburg, Richmond, and other towns are making strenuous efforts to defeat it.

Explosion of a Southern Steamer!

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST!

SAVANAH, March 17.—The Republican of to-day publishes an account of the explosion on last Monday night of the boiler of the steamer *S M Manning*, bound for Hawkinsville, on the Ocmulgee river, on the upward trip.

All of her crew are missing except Captain Taylor.

Five whites and eight negroes were lost, and several others were wounded.

Among the white passengers known to have been killed, are Joseph Williams, John Harrell, and Jacob Parker, all citizens of Telfair county.

The heavy freights will be saved, but the light freights are burned. The boat was not insured.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO—CAPTURE OF A STEAMER—ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ. NEW ORLEANS, March 19.

The steamship of war "Gen. Miramon," is below as a prize of the United States, in charge of Lieut. Minor from Vera Cruz. No particulars of its capture yet received.

The city of Vera Cruz was beseiged by Miramon on the 5th. He notified the foreign representatives of his intention of canonading the city, which was made with great force, but was soon repulsed by the Liberals.

THE LAST OF HARPER'S FERRY.

EXECUTION OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT.—Charlestown was thronged with visitors on Friday, and great excitement prevailed in view of the execution of the last of the Harper's Ferry convicts, Stevens and Hazlett. There were several military companies present, and everything was conducted with the most perfect system. The prisoners were hung at twelve o'clock, on the scaffold upon which Brown and his other comrades were swung. Both appeared resigned to their fate. Stevens died very hard; Hazlett without a struggle. The prisoners declined all attention from the ministry, and there were no religious ceremonies—Both were spiritualists.

MARRIED

In this place, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., by Rev. F. R. Holland, WILLIAM P. MENDENHALL, Esq., of Guilford County, to Miss AUGUSTA O. KERN, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

At the residence of Reuben Brewer, Esq., on the 17th inst., in Davidson County, by Lewis Hanes, Esq., GILES THOMPSON, Esq., to Miss MARY WHITT, all of Davidson.

DIED.

Near High Point, Guilford county, on the 6th inst., JOSHUA HEDGECOCK, Sen., aged about 82 years. He had been for many years an exemplary member of the M. P. Church.

GEN. MARSTELLER, formerly collector of the port of Wilmington, N. C., is dead.

EVANS'
GIFT BOOK STORE.

Persons desirous of making a small investment in BOOKS WITH A GIFT, cannot do better than to patronize G. G. Evans, proprietor of the most extensive establishment of the kind in the United States.

☞ A Catalogue of his Books may be examined at this office, and orders for books will be faithfully attended to.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Thos. J. Boner, I will sell on the premises, in Salem, on

Monday the 9th of April

next, at 4 o'clock, p. m., to the highest bidder, a HOUSE AND LOT in Salem, situated between the lot on which said Boner now resides and the widow Boner. Said lot has a front of 35 feet, and runs back to the branch. The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling, Stable, &c., to which a fee simple title will be made to the purchaser, when paid for.

Also, at the same time, will be sold the said Boner's lease to 8 or 10 ACRES OF LAND, on the Shallow-Ford Road, adjoining F. Fries, a short distance west of R. L. Patterson's Mill. This lot of Land is well improved and in cultivation. His interest in it is only to be sold according to the rules and regulations of the Steward of Salem in relation to such lots and leases of land. The terms made known on day of sale and will be accommodating.

At the same time and place will be sold a small remnant of GOODS belonging to the firm of Boner and Clinard.

C. L. BANNER, Trustee.

March 17th, 1860 49-3t

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the resolutions as to Hyatt's case were discussed at length. The substance of the preamble and report is, that Thaddeus Hyatt, a witness summoned by the committee, having failed to give a satisfactory excuse for not appearing before them, and still declining to testify upon the summons, be committed to the common jail until he obeys the command of the Senate. The report was adopted, 44 to 10, and the witness was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms, to be placed in the common jail until prepared to obey the mandate of the Senate. The noes were Black Republicans, and Mr. Toombs, Georgia Democrat.

On Tuesday, Mr. Toombs introduced a bill to establish a uniform Bankrupt Law throughout the United States. The bill to remodel the Court of Claims (heretofore noted) was passed.

In the House, on Monday, Mr Gilmer introduced a bill to do equal justice to all the States, [in relation to land grants, &c.] which was referred. Mr. Dawes, (Republican,) from the committee on Elections, reported in favor of allowing A. J. Williamson, contesting the seat of Mr. Sickles of N. Y, time to take testimony. Mr. Gilmer, from the minority, reported that the contestant had not complied with the usages in contested elections by giving notice, and had therefore lost his right to contest the seat.

The Homestead bill was passed, 115 to 66. The N. C members present voted against it. Absent, Messrs. Craige, Leach, and Winslow.

On Tuesday, Mr. Vallandigham attemped to revive a table bill for the better arming of the Militia of the States. Diplomatic appropriations were discussed.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the Military Academy Appropriation Bill was passed, with Mr. Wigfall's amendment making an appropriation for the employment of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the protection of the Texas frontier.

On Thursday nothing of interest; and on Friday private bills were acted on.

In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Nelson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the U. S. and other places, and to disapprove and annul certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of Utah. It provides that the crime of polygamy committed in any Territory shall be punishable by a fine of $500, and imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years. The slavery question was discussed during most of the session by Messrs. Curry of Ala., Vance, and two or three Republicans.

On Thursday, the Consular and Indian appropriation bills were passed, and most of the day then occupied in discussing changes of the rules. The discussion was renewed on Friday.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday 19th inst., on motion of Mr. Brown, a resolution was adopted instructing the Postal Committee to inquire into the expediency of declaring Tallabatchie River, a post route from Greenwood to Sharkey, in Mississippi.

On motion of Mr Johnson, of Arkansas, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information, relative to the Mountain Meadows massacre in 1857, in Utah.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Va, a resolution was adopted, calling for the correspondence from the Hon. T. Harris, Minister to Japan, relative to the Japanese Mission to the United States; and that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing for the reception of said mission.

The bill authorizing publishers to print the date of expirations of subscriptions, was passed.

The Homestead bill was discussed, but postponed until Wednesday.

The Florida Claims bill was up. Messrs. Toombs and Mallory advocated.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to redeem outstanding Treasury notes, and increasing the tariff. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Union.

Mr Cox made a speech in favor of the Mexican Treaty.

100,000 Pounds
RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!

For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods, Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. R. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

$3,000! $3,000!

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.

Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,

March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES**, of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of John Heisler, dec'd., I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on **Friday the 30th day of March, 1860**, at the dwelling of the said deceased, in the town of Salem, N. C.,

One House, a one-horse Wagon, Carriage, Harness, Saddle, Plough, one Horse, Beds and Bedding, one Closet, Chairs, Tables, &c.

The Improvements on an OUT LOT, beyond the Steam Mill,

Kitchen Closet, Plates,

and many other articles to tedious to mention.

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 7th day of March, 1860.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Adm'r.

march 9-4t

☞ The war on the Rio Grande is at an end, Cortinas having given up the contest and retired into the interior of Mexico. This is official.

☞ The swamp lands in the supurbs of New Orleans are now being drained, and the citizens anticipate thereupon, a speedy extension of the city.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Advices from Texas, say that Governor Houston is organizing an expedition against the Indians. Capt. Burleson is in command of the expedition.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN STADLER.—The Rev. John Stadler, of Caswell, a distinguished minister of the Primitive Baptist Church, died suddenly at his residence on the 7th instant

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BALTIMORE SOUTHERN JOBBING HOUSE.

HROGANS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,
AND
STRAW GOODS,
ON THE NETT CASH SYSTEM.

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS,

ARE now offering great inducements to CASH BUYERS. We have spared no pains in getting up a magnificent stock of Goods, and can with confidence call the particular attention of dealers to the splendid assortment, as well as to the

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,

at which we are now selling them. We have adopted the cash system, with small profits, and no risk, believing it to be demanded by this large class of dealers. Its freedom from losses, and the low prices at which we are selling, must attract and secure this trade.

All we ask is an examination of stock & prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance, at No 17 South Charles Street, (up stairs.)

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS.

March 9. 47-3m.

Hathaway & Co.,
Importers of Molasses and Sugar,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE

900 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE.

550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new bright packages, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.

100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.

200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.

100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.

400 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.

40 Hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon, Sides Hams and Shoulders.

300 Barrels choice NEW CROP New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in hogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c., &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1·60. [46-3m-pd

1860. 1860. 1860.

DRY GOODS!
STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG VIRGINIA,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers
IN BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1860, have been selected with great care, and surpass in EXTENT, STYLE AND QUALITY, any previous season, embracing a choice selection of

FOREIGN GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and full lines of all the Home-Made Fabrics, adapted to the VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE Trade.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to foster and build up a SOUTHERN HOME MARKET, by keeping at all times a LARGE and COMPLETE stock at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ ORDERS promptly and faithfully attended to. S. W. & CO.

Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1860. [46-3m.

MILL-WRIGHTING
AND
MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Kindred Machinery** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, he feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He would further say that he is AGENT for the sale of all kinds of Mill-building Materials and Machinery, such as

FRENCH BURR, COLOGNE, ESOPUS AND COCALICO MILL STONES,

Bolting Cloths, Grain Mills, Smut Machines, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Belting, Gearing, and Castings of all kinds, for CORN, FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

ALSO

CIRCULAR SAWS and CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, PORTABLE and STATIONARY **Steam Engines of all kinds & Sizes.**

All fitted up to order of the best material and style of workmanship. All orders promptly attended to.

Address, THOMAS C. HAM,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
February 17, 1860 44-tf

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S
ORIENTAL
DETERSIVE SOAP.

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor; clothes need no boiling or rubbing on a washboard, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

"No. 1 SOAP," for scrubbing and rough washing, "EXTRA PALE," and Chemical Olive Soaps, for general house use, are superior to any other similar soaps made in the United States.

Our prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

Circulars and other information furnished by addressing the Sole Agents,

THAIN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24, South Wharves, Phil.
March 16, 1860. 48-3m

GILT & ROSEWOOD MOULDING
For Picture Frames.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all, call at the Bookstore.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

I WOULD hereby most respectfully invite all my old friends, and every body else, that want good Shoes and Boots to come and see me at the OLD POTTERY, opposite the Messrs. Pfohl's New Store, Main Street, Salem, where I now have and expect constantly to keep an assortment of Homemade and Eastern BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

I have now on hand a fine lot of homemade Lady's Shoes, also homemade Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes made to order.

CHAS. BRIETZ.

Salem, Feb. 24, 1860.

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, has on the 9th of the present month, in the town of Winston, near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, opened a Male School, to be called the Winston Male Academy. A number, not exceeding thirty pupils, will be received each session.

This school is an individual enterprize. Every facility for imparting knowledge will be afforded; and with an experience of several years in teaching, the proprietor entertains no doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Beginners in the English course, per session of five months,	$6 00
Those farther advanced will be charged	10 00
Board per month,	6 00—8 00

The higher branches will be taught, if desired.

Any person desiring information as to his competency as a teacher, is respectfully referred to F. Fries, E. Belo, T. C. Pfohl, R. L. Patterson, C. F. Sussdorff, E. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnson, late Principal of Salem Male School, all of whom have been his patrons for upwards of four years.

J. W. ATWOOD.

Winston, Jan. 13, 1860. 39-1y

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.,

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

December 9th, 1859. 35-3m.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
SAPONIFIER!!

The Ready Family Soap Maker,

WITH which every family, with their ordinary kitchen grease, can make all their Soap with little or no trouble—HARD, SOFT, or FANCY.

It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease, &c., to perfection.

Abundant testimony in favor of the Saponifier, with full and valuable recipes for making different kinds of Soap sent free, by addressing

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No 396 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa., or
LEWIS JAMES & CO, Agents,
Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Be sure you get the original and the patented article, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., East Tarentum, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. [jan.20-40-3m

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P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT,
WINSTON, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for FALL AND WINTER, 1859, is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.**, made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.

Winston, Nov. 18, 1859. 32-tf

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and other is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper,** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

December 9th, 1859. 35-3m.

LIST YOUR TAXES!

I am now ready, at the Drug Store to take the list of taxables for the year 1860, within the limits of the corporation.—Subject to taxation are all Polls, Real Estate, Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and Dogs.

All persons failing to list by the first of April, make themselves liable to pay a double tax.

By order of the Commissioners,

A. T. ZEVELY, Mayor.

Salem, Feb. 17th, 1860.

Servants for Hire.

FOR HIRE, for twelve months, or less time, two stout negro boys, nearly grown.

☞ More particular information given at this Office. 48-

POETRY.

THE UNION.---BY LONGFELLOW.

Thou too sail on, O Ship of State,
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy Hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock,
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

HUMOROUS.

"I DON'T CARE IF I DO."—In olden time, before the Maine laws were invented, Wing kept the hotel at Middle Granville, and from his well-stocked bar furnished "accommodations to man and beast." He was a good landlord, but terribly deaf. Fish, the village painter, was afflicted in the same way.

One day they were sitting by themselves in the bar room. Wing was behind the counter waiting for the next customer; while Fish was lounging before the fire with a thirsty look, casting sheep's eyes occasionally at Wing's decanters, and wishing most devoutly that some one would come in and treat.

A traveller from the South, on his way to Brandon, stepped in to inquire the distance.—Going up to the counter he said—

"Can you tell me, sir, how far it is to Brandon?"

"Brandy?" says the ready landlord, jumping up; "yes, sir, I think I have some," at the same time handing down a decanter of the precious liquid.

"You misunderstand me," says the stranger; "I asked how far it was to *Brandon?*"

"They call it pretty good brandy," says Wing. "Will you take sugar with it?" reaching as he spoke, for the bowl and toddy-stick.

The despairing traveller turned to Fish.

"The landlord," said he, "seems to be deaf; will you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"Thank you," said Fish; "I don't care if I do take a drink with you!"

The stranger treated and fled.

A sailor being brought before a magistrate for beating his wife, the Justice attempted to reason with him and so reach his heart,—

"Why, Jack, this is not like a true hearted sailor, to beat his wife. Besides, you ought to know, as the Scriptures say, that she is the 'weaker vessel.'"

"Thunder!" cried Jack, "then she ought not to carry so much sail."

An Irishman observing a dandy taking his usual strut in Broadway, stepped up to him and inquired: "How much do you ax for thim houses?" "What do you ask me that for?" "Faith, an I thought the whole strate belonged to ye," replied the Irishman.

A conversation occurred between a counsellor at-law and a client: "I want you to defend me; what do you charge?" "Twenty dollars, if you furnish the witnesses, and forty if I furnish them." Client promised to take into consideration and report next day.

A week well filled up with selfishness, and the Sabbath stuffed full of religious exercise, will make a good Pharisee, but a poor Christian. There are many persons who think Sunday is a sponge with which to wipe out the sins of the week.

"I wish I could be cured of lying in bed so late in the morning," said a lazy husband, lounging upon his pillow. "Well I will try the watercure," said his wife, pouring a bucketful on him.

"'Tention," exclaimed an Irish sergeant to his platoon, "front face and 'tind to rowl call. As many of ye as is prisint will say 'Here' and as many of ye as is not prisint will say 'Absint.'"

In Australia, when a bank suspends, the usual practice is to take the President to the nearest tree and serve him in the same manner. The remedy is simple, and is believed by some to be efficacious.

"Stop that abominable noise," said a commanding officer to a trumpeter in the midst of a battle, "we can stand *fire*, but we can't stand that *air*."

It is supposed that angels do not wear dresses. Our fashionable ladies are getting more and more angelic every year.

"Hope on, hope." Norma, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married.

"What," inquired a schoolmaster, "is the plural of penny?" "Two penny," shouted the sharpest in the class.

We suppose that the man who, in the hour of danger, turns pale and makes his escape, may be said to come off with *flying colors*.

The men who are willing 'to die for an idea,' would be much better employed in living for a reality.

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe

FOR THE

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
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The Best Talent in the South

IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia, acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South;" contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

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AND THE

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The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journals, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that the readers must look for the only intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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POSTAGE.

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At the above prices the periodicals will be furnished for 1860. And as a

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Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the numbers (with no omissions) for 1858, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1860.

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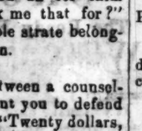

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All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

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Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(*Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.*)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF T. C. PFOHL & CO has been dissolved. The books of the late concern may be found in the hands of T. C. Pfohl for settlement. Nov. 23, 1859. 33-tf.

Georgia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the

MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY,

of Jasper County, Georgia.
Authorized by Special Act of Legislature

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets,

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Distributed.
each Saturday in MARCH 1860.

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 61 to be drawn March 3, 1860.
Class 62 to be drawn " 10, 1860.
Class 63 to be drawn " 17, 1860.
Class 64 to be drawn " 24, 1860.
Class 65, to be drawn " 31, 1860.

To be drawn in public under the sworn superintendence of two Commissioners W. R. SIMMONS and J. M. PRENTISS, in the city of Savannah, Georgia.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000 is	60,000	Prize of	1 900 are	5 000
1 Prize of	20 000 is	20 000	10	" 500 are	5,00
1 "	10 000 is	10 000	2	" 400 are	800
1 "	5 000 is	5,000	2	300 are	600
1 "	4,000 is	4,000	2	200 are	400
1 "	3,000 is	3 000	50	150 are	7,500
1	2,000 is	2000	100	" 100 are	10,000
	1 560 is	1500	100	" 95 are	9 500
	1 400 is	1100	100	" 85 are	8,500

Approximation Prizes.

4 Prizes of	200 Approximating to	$60,000 are		$800
4 do	150 do	20 000 are		600
4 do	125 do	10,000 are		500
4 do	100 do	5 000 are		400
8 do	80 do	4 000 are		640
8 do	60 do	4 000 are		800
8 do	60 do	3 000 are		600
8 do	50 do	2,000 are		400
400 do	20 do	100 are		8,000
25,000	8 do			200,000
$25,828 prizes amounting to				$366,040

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with those numbers on the tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel.

The first 380 prizes, similarly printed and encircled, in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 8 Prizes will be entitled to the 48 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 11,250 draws the $60,000 Prize those Tickets numbered 11,248, 11,249, 11,251, 11,252 will each be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $20,000 Prize, those tickets number 548, 549, 551 552, will each be entitled to $150, and so according to the above scheme.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets			$60
"	"	" half tickets	30
"	"	" quarter "	15
"	"	" eighth "	7 50

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose your money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use The Express Companies, whereby money for tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, can be sent us at our risk and expense, from any city or town where there is an Express Office. The money and order must be enclosed in a Government Post Office Stamped Envelope or the Express Companies cannot receive them.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to

McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH GA.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1860

James Ayers,	Miss Ida Lipscomb,
R. H. Bayly,	" Martha E. Miller,
Miss Sallie Boose,	Call H. Martin,
" Mary Benton,	James Martin, 2
James H. Coly,	J. H. Preston,
John H. Cornelius,	Hamelton Perriman,
Mrs. Nancy Fishel,	George M. Sides,
Nancy E. Fry,	Mrs. Rose Smith,
Dr. Wilis Foy,	J. H. Stolty,
S. W. Gregory,	Miss Mary Sumers,
Miss Laura T. Guyer,	J. H. Teague,
Mordecea Houk,	Henry Weaver,
J. W. Harman,	Miss Maria Warner,
John Idol,	Char E. Warner,
John Keller,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1860.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few HACKS which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

COXE'S SPARKLING GELATINE, at the Drug Store,

CONGRESS WATER for sale at A. T Zevely's Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store

FINE **Extracts** and **Perfumery** of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.---Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.---Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.---Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable terms by calling at the Drug Store

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

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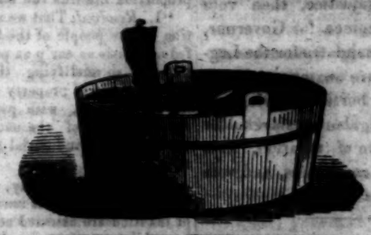

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The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

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By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

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April 22, 1859. 1y. pd.

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Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

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LIVER INVIGORATOR

NEVER DEBILITATES.

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

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It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

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They are entirely vegetable and harmless; an infant at the breast can take them with safety, and persons who are subject to fits of Apoplexy, Epileptic, Heart Diseases, &c., should always keep a box on hand. **Price 25 cents.**

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